# GALLANT ADMIRAL GRAU.

HE ENEMY'S FINAL TRIBUTE TO THE PAUL JONES OF THE PACIFIC.

hill Pays Exceptional Funeral Hunors to the Remains of the Peray as Communifer-Further Details of the Greatest Combat to

Recent Naval History - A Gun Shot in Two. PANAMA, Nov. 11 .- Advices from both Lima and Antologasta in the Stor and Herald give many interesting and additional particu-lars of the great naval combat off Mejulones. and of the death of the Hunsear's brave commander with nearly all of his offleers and many of his men. The defence of the Hussear, as viewed by the Chilians, is reported as of the most heroic sort. Abandoned by her consort. the Union, and exposed to the attack of six times her own number of guns, Grau fought gallantly to the very last a battle that must have seemed hopeless from the first appearance of the enemy. The Mercurio of Valparaiso says that her commander never evens to have entertained the idea of surrender. Even after Grauhad been killed and with the Hussenr's steering apparatus disabled by a shell, her colors were shot away, but still she fought on. As her colors fell the Chillans thought she had sur-rendered, and the firing ceased while great cheers went up from all the Chilian ships. A moment afterward, however, when the dense noke cleared away, for the antagonists were then ranging from 200 to 60 metres distant apart, the colors were again seen at the main, and the plucky ram discharged the usual saluting gun to honor the replaced flag. Shortly after this a number of the foreigners employed on board the ram as muchinists, gunuers, &c deeming that the sacrifice of life had been seeming that the sacrince of the had been too great, interposed and demanded that signal should be much of surrender. Lieut, Garengon, before reported, and now praised by the Chilians for galant conduct during the battle, placed times it as a guard over the colors, and for some time opposed the rickers, who were soon driven below deck by the incessint fire from the grantenns musicave and mirallicine. moon driven below dock by the incessant fire from the gre at gans, muskedry and mirralleuse of the two Chilans. Nearly at the end of the traceity, when all here was gone, the end of the traceity, when all here was gone, the traceity of the unit of the traceity when all here was gone, the capture of the traceity one of the chief engineers who demonstrated that it would be more meritally to the her traceity and give some at least a chance for their lives while the vessel was slowly similing. This was presented to, but when the Chilinas bearded the floating hespital only two feet of water were bound in the hold and compartments, and order threat of instant death the same hand while to opened the escapes was compelled to close them.

The Signs's Automated.

pelled to close them. The Sin's Antofagasia letter says that after The Sin's Antofagasia letter says that after preparing the samp for action, Grau is reported not to have spoken but by his movements and apparent anxiety it was evident be considered apparent. parent analyst was evolent he considered a case an extremely desperate one. The ing commenced from the Cochrane at 9:15 A., and continued with great severity until 500 A. M., when the Peruvian monitor surpliered. The range at first was about 1,500 rds, but varied considerably at intervals by a mangary-s of the ships engaged, at some onests exchanging shots at a distance of the visit in the varied considerably at the first particular to the contents of the visit of visit of the visit of visit of the visit of visit of the moments exchanging shots at a distance of from twenty to thirty yards. The Cochanne continued the engagement alone for about one boar, when the Finneo Encainda came up. The third ball passes completely through the turret in which the commander was stationed, killing int instantly. The monitor having surrendered, the second commander of the Bianco Encainda, 8 for Peña, was sent together with the color engineer and a crew, to receive her, and with shours of "Viva Chail?" the lone star flag was soon floating in the breeze from the staff which had carried till then the Peruvian red and winter.

and white.

The seems on board at the moment of surrender baffles all description, pieces of thick iron twisted into every conceivable shape, splinters of wood, broken rifles, swords, turniture, all mixed with fragments of flesh, the deck flowing in blood

mixed with fragments of firsh, the dock flowing in blood

Where these who scorned to fly or yield.

The colin of the commander was a wreck, and where it existed were found a number of dead besides. The only part that could be found of poor Grau was a foot with a small part of the leg. This was identified by the boot, and was removed to the Blance. The mottladed being of the second commander. Senor Aguirre, was identified by the surgeon, and was in a trightful could not be surgeon, and was in a trightful could not be surgeon, and was in a trightful could not be surgeon, and was in a trightful could not be surgeon, and was in a trightful could not be surgeon, and was in a trightful could not be surgeon, and was in a trightful could not be surgeon, and was in a trightful could not be surgeon, and was in a trightful could be surgeon and surgeon of the lower jaw with the learn a tricked. In the right large were four wounds evidently caused by the broken pieces of an exploided shot. The right arm and side were completely smashed. In his power were found some small articles of jewelry, which are to be remitted to his mother in Peru.

of j-welly, which are to be remitted to his mother in Peru.

The remains of the dead were removed for interment and the wounded sent to the Chilian ships, where they received every possible attention. After the arrival of the fleet in port the funeral rites of the dead were assisted at by the Minister of War, the Communication Chief, the Chief of Seaf, and many other efficiency, who formed a long and and cers and entry as who formed a long and and procession to the stot selected for their rest in the Medicaes Cornetery, Masses were said, and the soldiers of the regiments "Chacabuin the discharge of his duties since the commensement of this war, gave abundant proofs of his goodness of heart. It is gratifying to be able to blace on record, as we small but just tribute to his memory, another instance of his numane techniques an officer. In a conversation he had a short time previous to his death with a captain of an English man-of-war new lying here, he stated that the Government of Peru had ordered him to bombard this port, but that he had refused, preferring, as he said, to tender his resignation rather than fire on defencious poople."

The Sur's Luma correspondent says: "Today the honors usually given to the Presidents of the regulate dying in office are being elemented for the Adaptari in the Cathedral church of Lima, and the city is in profound mourning. Dazaan't Prado from the South have sent the

of the republic dying in office are being cole-brated for the Admiras in the Cathedral church of Lima, and the city is in profound mourning. Daza and Prade from the South have sent the most feeling lefters of sympathy to the widow of the brive salloy; from his haltye city. Pura, the minimality have also conveyed their ex-pressions of grief to the bereaved lady; and it must be a satisfaction to know that her loss is considered as an irreparable disaster to the whole nation. As before communicated, Mrs. Gran has received from the Government a valuable house in the principal street of Lima, with the full service pay of her husband; her children are to be educated by the Satic, and the other debinders of the Huas-car, dead or living, will also reselve ample gra-luities from a grateful people. Lical Enrique Palacios, one of the last commanders of the Husser in the flail where all of his superior officers were killed, wounded, or disabled, died from his many wounds on bord the passenger steamer Commission in Jouque, on the 221. Palacios had been paroled by the Cuplain of the Cochrane on condition that on his arrival in Lima an examirice would be effected for one of the captured officers of the Esmeralda, 1921 before leaving Amelagasta the territie mature of his invaries caused fockpay to set in, and death was invertible.

of his injuries eaused locknaw to set in, and death was inevitable.

Although the Hunscar seemed so terribly injured, her engines were found in perfect condition, and the Chilma authorates say that, by an expenditure of some \$50,000, she will be ready for action again, and sutain the month her gains will be turned up in her former owners. Altogether she had received wenty-eight shots from the 500-pounder. At the water line on the starteard side five balls had completely passed through her armor, bur of three at short distances from the twop, and five other penetrated, the part occupied by the engines, but as these are below the surface of the water they suffered no injury. The run turner, which is the strongest part of the spin being protected by 5½ inches of from his been trayersed in two barts, cutting out pieces as cleanly as secondar out a piece of cheese. One struck on the sharband's ideand passed through diagonally, trayersing seven inches instead of five and a half, lending considerably two of the side plates and illian up the one shave which forms the roof. The other went through in the forward part of the tower, cutting out angre piece of the plate, striking and bursting on one of the 500-pounders, killing eighteen persons inside. In addition to these two shots, the turret has marks of the others simply unlocked them. On the part side is distinctly visible the mark into the set of the plate, while the others simply unlocked them. On the part side is distinctly visible the mark into the set of two shots, the turret has marks of the commander, extracolar, and composed of interesing the first two of the plate, while the others simply unlocked them. On the part side is distinctly visible the mark into the set of the same had a single should be single a protection for Gran served similar and the form in the same of the nine of the sound had nearly plate, then eight to these of the subternile, hearing and composed of index of three-mach iron outside, then eight in these of large made and massive of the calle death was inevitable.
Although the Hunscar seemed so terribly in-

of war.
On the port and starboard sides amidships, on the personal surround states amounted are two small eminant each of which was struck by a separategor. That on the north side, of short, was on, in rail, which the morn the startsards was not near the breach and discibled. There were short in in directions of the fields of the register of the right sales and so repiding deadly effect of the right sales and so repiding deadly was the bring that the deck was completely

cleared, and of those below it was difficult to

cleared, and of those below it was difficult to find any to run the risk of coming up to lower the flag, four in succession having lost their lives in the attenuate to do account it was successfully accomplished by a negro.

It is a strange fact that, taken into consideration the number of prisoners taken, eighty-three, and the number of bodies intered, twenty-seven, that there are still massing, according to the roll over sixty. It can only be accounted for by the fact that from the bursting of the shells some have been blown overboard, but the majority have been so annihilated as to leave no reagainst the trace.

The Chilina shirs, notwithstanding the immense surface they find exposed, were but little damaged. The Cochrane was strack three threes, only one of the balls injuring the 9-inch plating, which it merely indenied without statiering. The Blance Encolada was unturated, as were the other vessels of the Chilina, whose crows were merely the decayly interested specialists of the well-cancested fight. In the Cochrane, cleven only were wounded, one of whom has since died, and another is in load state. Laterre, the commander, was on the briefge during the whole of the fight, but, although in a continual shower of balls, was not so much as separateled.

The Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued a circular announcing the result of the battle, and concluding as follows: This action, so glorious for the Callian may, which has added a powerful man-of-war to our first, will have great influence in the termination of the struckle by the annihilation of the maritime power of the-sheary, which is now reduced to the correcte Union and the gumboat Peleomay. The Hansen's prisoners arrived in this city vesterday. The officers have been taken to san Bernardo, where they are treated with every consideration, the contrary, have in every way striven to render the situation as comfortable as positive."

In Pern, the utmost serrow over the loss of their favorite ship prevents, but subscriptions in the contrary, have in

In Peru, the utmost sorrow over the loss of their favorite ship prevails, but subscriptions in Lima in money, lewelry, silver and gold, and diamonds and precious stones, come pouring instill for the new ironciad. Nobody seems to knew where the Almirante Grau, as the ship is to be named, can be found. Capt, Galera of the Union is being tried by rourt martial for his conduct in leaving the Huascar to her fate. Of the stuation in Peru, the Rar and Herald says: "Censure has been sweeningly levelled at President Pradio, who is charged with recklessly and maliciously sending out the Huascar at a time that he knew the Chilman fleet was seeking diligently for their active little enemy. It is stated by the enemies of Prado that he was senious of Grau's popularity, and feared in him a possible rical for the Presidency. The indignation of the public took various forms, in Arica the President even fearing that the Chilman prisoners employed upon the fortiff-ations would be massered, and they were accordingly removed to Taena by special train. Various newspapers have recommended that Prado be impeached." In Peru, the utmost sorrow over the loss of

impeached."

The allied armies are preparing for the Chilian invasion, which now seems to be a certainty. The General in command at Antoingasta anneanced to his men the other day that operations would be transferred from the sea to the land, and that as their navy had swept the Peruvians from the seas, so he hoped they would annihilate their country's enemies on land. The Chilians preserve great secreey as to the point where the first attack may be made, but they have the choice of Arica, Iquique, Pisagua, and Lima, with the probabilities in favor of the latter. There are 9,000 men of the reserve force in the capital, and Peruvian naters any that at the first note of danger 25,000 more would spring into the ranks; but these are undisciplined men, and lacking the lendership of experienced officers who are mostly distributed among the solders in the South Many of these men are said to be unfamiliar with the use of arms and unaccustomed to combined movements in the presence of the enemy, and would be no match for the thoroughly-trained soldiers of Chili.

Gen. La Cotera has succeeded in completing the following organization of the Peruvian Cabinet. The selections meet with general approval. Or, Irigoven is in his old position as Minister of Forcian Affairs; Don Bafael Veinrile restruction and Justice, and Don Nicolas de Pierola of Finance. The allied armies are preparing for the

### OUR USELESS NAVY.

What is it Good For !- Fo Protect American Commerce !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is about time that the people of the United States understood exactly for what purpose their so-called navy is maintained. A careful examination of the reports of the various vessels which have returned from prolonged cruises shows that they have all been busy in the exhaustive business of yachting. Their various Admirals, Rear and otherwise, their Commodores and Captains and Commanders, in the pursuit of that engrossing duty, have been visiting and wining and dining each other and the Admirals, Rear Admirals, Commodores, and Captains of European navies, to the immense satistaxpayers. Although American merchantmen been repeatedly insulted, and even fired upon, at Havti during the last year It is in contemporary of the poor federal way that he poor federal who thus lost their lives in defence of their country. The correspondent says that the dark of fram was may result as the large of fram was may result as the many farming and many and the satisfaction to know that his many good qualities had endeared him to those against whom he was emarged in warfare, and the opinion everywhere expressed here is that he was a good offleen a genial friend brave and courtevists, and while active in the discharge of his duties since the commencement of this war, gave abundant proofs measurement of this war, gave abundant proofs in that neighborhood. A Pacine Many standard from the pointed from the angle of in that neighborhood. A Pacine Many standard from the passengers and from the American many standard from the benefit of the periodical revolutions a that we table nort, and an American many dear the first the opinion everywhere expressed the periodical revolutions at the broad periodical revolutions at the priodical revolutions at the broad periodical revolutions at the broad periodical revolutions at the broad periodic the periodical revolutions at the broad periodic the periodical revolutions at the broad periodic that the broad periodic the periodical revolutions at the perio reduction to commerce where commerce needs protection. It is large enough for all principal purposes, if efficiently annuaged. Had an American man-of-war been cruising where she belonged during the Caban recolt, the Virginius affair cousinever have happened. There is nowhere in the world where our navy is of is nowhere in the world where our navy is of any use, except in our own water, down the Spenish Main, the Centre American and South American coasts. The mavy should be kent at home, and its stations should be put where they are needed for the protestion of American interests from chronic revolutions and misgovernment. The employment thus indicated would, no doubt, be envising but agreeable to the durity Admirals. Bear Admirals, and Commodores who enjoy the badmy breezes of the Solent, the Mediterranean, and the Ægian; but their own pleasure is not the first object in the appendment of these dignitaries. They should be made to earn their wares.

B.

#### BLEECKER STREET'S SMALL BOOM James G. Blaine Nominated for President by a Minth Ward Admirer.

Across Bleecker street, on the west side of Broadway, there has bong for several days a banner bearing the legend:

People's chaire for President, James G. Raire of Nature Dan't you forget it.

On the day after last election day this banner eas hung by Mr. George F. Merkiee, an old Ninth Warder who has kept a heating and ventilating warehouse at 77 Bleecker street for nearly half a century.

"That is my banner and my boom," said he yesterday, "and I am the only party or rotifical organization that it represents. I like Biante, and think he will make a good President. I think he is the next endec after Grant and I stoudant wonder if he'd run better. Mr. Merkice said that he didn't know Senator Biaine, He added that as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Hayes to perceived Biaines a popularity and strength. Senator Biaine was tren reported to be at death's door. Mr. Merkice admired Mr. Hale and the other delegates from Maine. He says his banner is the first one in the county or State, and he feels sure there is no other Biaine banner anywhere in the country. Ninth Warder who has kept a bearing and ven

#### manner anywhere in the country. A Little Boy's Thoughts,

From Wide double.

I thought when I'd learned my letters,
That all of my troubnes were done;
But I find naves if much insetsky—
Flay only have just becam.
Learning to read was norm.
But mothing like learning to write:
Fib to sorry to have you tell it.
But my copybook is a sight!

The ink gets over my fingers, The pen cuts all suits of shines,

The rails of the ges are so contrary.
The bundles get on the wrong side
Of the is and the said the as
Though I've certainly fried and tried
To make them instruction to decadus,
I're ally don't know what to do,
I'm getting amount if streeted,
Ny tencher says she is, tou.

Ny frantara any ano as too.

There'd he some constant in learning
It one could let through instead
Of that, there are a surface and a surface for a surface

My tension and a little for little to the mountain tops we climb: In our in determine a minute. But with a second a large, But with a second a large. Sure my think of the schoolars, All the wise and is great little.

Het care to be gin as I do.
He that's so, where's my pen? CAULOTTA PRIIRY.

FOR 25 YEARS THEIR BISHOP CONGRATULATING BISHOP POTTER WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Large Cathering of the Clergy and Latty in Trinity Church-The Address of Con-gratulation and Bishop Petter's Response. The Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. In, was consecrated Bishop of New York twenty-five years ago, and the commemoration of the event, which has been termed Bishop Potter's silver wedding to the Church, was made the occasion of a memorable service in Trinity Church yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of prominent Episco-palians, both of the clergy and laity. Every seat in the church was filled, and throughout the ceremenics, lasting over two bours, all the room in the aisles was occupied. The centre and neighboring dioceses. The altar within the chancel was occupied by the officiating clergy, Bishop Potter, Bishop Coxe, Bishop Donne, and Bishop Littlejohn. Outside the altar, in the choir, were the Rev. Drs. Morgan Dix, Eigenbrodt, Eaton, Morgan, Osgood, Hitchings, Wildes, and Smith. In the congregation were Clarkson N. Potter, the Bishop's brother, Mrs. Bishop Potter, and other members of the family, the Rev. Dr. Potter of Grace Ghurch, and Howard Potter, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the Astor family, John Jay, and J. McCulloch Miller.

The music, under the direction of A. H. Messiter, organist, was a conspicuous part of the ceremony, and brought into requisition the great organ at the Broadway end of the church, the chancel argan, and about forty male voices in the choir.

bymn, 425," The strain upraise," which at first was but faintly heard through the closed doors of the ante-rooms. Gradually the volume of sound increased as the doors were opened and the procession moved in. The four sextons entered first, followed by the choir of forty male voices chanting the hymn. The Rev. Dr. Dix and seven of the elergy already named were next in the procession, followed by flisheds Coxe. Doane, and Lattlejohn. Bishop Potter came last. When all were seated in the chancel, which was brilliantly lighted by the great golden candelabra and side jets, the choir sang the "Te Deum Landamus," by Tuckerman, and the Kyrie, by Gounod, Bishop Littlejohn read the Epistle of the day, and Bishop Littlejohn read the Epistle of the day, and Bishop Lattlejohn read the Epistle of the day, and Bishop Lattlejohn read the Gospel. The Neene creed, after Gospel, was recited in unison, and then followed the bymn. "The God of Abraham braise." male voices chanting the hymn. The Rev. Dr.

Doane read the Gespei. The Nicene creed, after Gespei, was recited in unison, and then followed the hymn. The God of Abraham braise."

The Rev. Dr. Dix and his associates escorted Bishop Potter to a seat in the front of the chancel, and the rest of the clerry and the congregation stood reverently while Dr. Dix read an address of congratulation from the clerry and laity to the Bishop. The address was claborately illuminated on a parchment serol, and was presented to the Bishop as a memorial of the occasion. It referred to the chief triumplis of the Bishop's term of office, and said: You came to the administration of this diocese at a time when it presented a troubled and uneasy scene, and when dark clouds still hung suspended in our skies. Your first task was to do what could be done to effice said memories, to reconcibe differences, and to make peace within those borders which the enemy of souls had in a measure made decolate. To that work you brought, happily for us all, the qualities which fit men for delicate and difficult duties, and to proof of your complete success is afforded in the picture presented by your discussionable. The very recollection of the former troubles has all but failed out; harmony and peace reign undisturbed among your spiritual children; no sound of war is within our borders; tersonal hostility, animosity, bad blood are not here; no controversy rages, nor does brother rise up against brother.

"It may be said of your family, that it displays a specimen of the unity characteristic of a Christian household, wherein all are bound together by respect and brotherly love, and where the only strife is to excel each other in good works; this blessing we owe, under Divine Provisione, to the calm wisdom, the sanctified and their mother's side, reproducing the fruitio parent two noble daughters stand at their mother's side, reproducing the fruitio parent town of whom they owe their existence, One thing, and only one, have we to regret as we surround you bo-day, the rapid flight of time, admonish "My Dean BRETHEEN and PETENDS: I think

mistropy, as follows:

"My Dran Brethmen and Premais: I think we will readily understand that it cannot be an easy back for me to speak to you under the circumstances in which I am pheed, Indeed, you make made and the water. There was no doubt, there-ton, in what has been addressed to me it is gour kindless that has spokes; and kindless that the water through the examination that he was no braise upon his head which would have stimlly solved the water. They was no braise upon his head which would have the hards are its expressions. You a lower found, in the water is expressions. You a lower found into the water. They was no braise upon his head which would have the hards spokes; and kindless the examination that he was no tstudend which would have the hards been made. It is spoked on the kind of the sown imperfections, and how far he falls below your kind estimate of his life and allebors. In looking back over the quarter of a century of Episcopal service, with its journeys, its various perils, its cares and labors, I cannot be that take note of the wonderful ways in which divine Providence has merifully and him was so loose that Capt Caffry of the New Street police, is of opinion that the man and made uninterrupted health until this day. Nor can I be insensible to the signal blessings which I have found in the kind offices of my brethren of the circay and lairy, which, more than I can express, lave cheered in a their desire are but a public manifestation of the kind lookings which I have found in the kind prouch all my representations of the kind lookings which have accompanied me providendam and the providendam accompanies of the kind lookings which have accompanied me providendam accompanie brough all my episcopai life. Need I say that for all this continued, this superabundant good-aces of God in firs kind providence over me, render heartfelt thanksgiving.' I am not worthy of the least of His mercies; but His unspeakable love appears in so many ways that we can only think of it as divine, ineffable mystery.

speniable love appears in so many ways that we can only think of it as divino, ineffable mystery.

"Need I add, dear brethren and friends, that for all your loving kindness and that of absent brethren and friends whom you represent my heart can find no words mis just to express what I feel. Surely, my dear brethren and triends, you will heartify concur with your Bishop in the feeling that it is a happy circumstance, a most fit and appropriate arrangement, that the Biessed Eucharist is before us for offering in the most solemn and acceptable way our thankagiving to God Most High, for all His moreless and gifts of grace, and for londing heart and hand with each other in laving communion and fellowship in receiving in the same tread and the same cap. God grant that coning before Him with clean thoughts and pure hearts and united sanctified, we may all perform a service asseptable to Him, through Jesus Christ, our Lord!

"And now, dear bretiren, are we all here before God in the holy place, bishops, clerky, sity, assembled in a remarkable way, under peculiar circumstances. The occasion demands a lew words before we proceed to the sacred struck before us."

Bishop Patter then made a brief discourse,

active, assembled in a remarkable way, under peculiar circumstances. The occasion demands a lew words before we proceed to the sucred services before us."

Bishop Potter then made a brief discourse, suggested by the tradition of St. John, howed down with infirmities, being carried to the assembles of the fathful that he might speak to them. He concluded as follows: "In a word, I went about my work thinking more of spiritian results than of any consequences personal to myself. And so I have gone on from year to year, not, indeed, untouched by private losses and trials, but cheered by so much loving sympatry, ampetred aveough the projected and upheld by such a gracious Providence, that through God's goodhess and your love I stund here to-day stronger in health and spirits, stronger I am sure, in your esteem and confidence, than I was or ever expected to be on that they just twenty-five years and, when I stood tremoling in this holy pince before the great and solemn work to which I was just about to clevate myself. To God, most loving and merciful, be endloss praise and thanksgiving! To you, dear brethern and friends and to those dear (riends and brothern whom you represent, be remiered by your Bishop such graceful and affectionale acknowledgments as you know very well how to appreciate, though he has no power and counted by your Bishop such graceful and spiritual benediction and grace, that ye may so live together in this life that in the world to come ye may have life everlasting. Amen!"

The communion service was then read by Bishop Potter, and the responses were chanted by the choir. The communion was then administered. Birst to the visiting clergy, by Bishops Potter, Doane, Coxe, and Lattepolin, and afterward to such of the congressition as desired. The services closed with the recessional hymn. "Now thank we all our God."

Previous to the services beautiful silver chalce and paten were presented to Bishop Potter on behalf of the larty and clergy.

On Theselay next a meeting is to be held at the Academy of Mu

## Probably Justifiable.

First how: "When you had, Brity?" Second boy: "When you had, Brity?" Second boy: "But that." First how: "Ketch myddine?" with a say a second had boy and boy?" to get a say and boy?" to get to the say."

COMING TO NEW YORK TO DIE.

H. E. Elder of Demorara Robbed, Despo

The bound and blindfolded body lodged by he ebb tide on the loose stones at the foot of the Battery sea wall at suprise last Thursday was identified yesterday. H. W. Faney of 615 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, went to the Morgue and recognized it at first sight. He said that four weeks ago he heard the brig Ida had arrived from Barondoes, and he went to see the first mate, Frederic C. Quintan, who was his friend. In the course of a number of visits on board he saw the deceased man often, and knew him by the name of H. E. Elder, and was told he was a passenger from Barbadoes. He saw him last about two weeks ago, on the vessel, but since that time Ehler had been staying ashore On Friday last, on a visit to Quinlan, be was shown a newspaper article giving an account of the body found at the Battery. Quinlan and he concluded that it was Elder.

Quinlan's story is as follows: "We arrived

from Barbadoes on Oct. 20. Elder came on board

there and bargained for his passage. He was unknown to any of us. On the voyage he said he was going to New York for his health; that he was born in Domerara, South America, and had fired there almost all his life; that he was 29 years old, and that he had found employment in a book and stationery house until a short time before he arrived in Barbadoes, where he took passage in the Ida for New York He was not very communicative, but was polite when spoken to, and of some education. There was nothing strangs in his behavior during the voyage, nor in his language. He spoke English with only the slight foreign secent found in most English-speaking persons torn in South America. So far as Mr. Quinlan could determine be spoke no other burguage. When Elder landed at Brooklyn, O-t. 20. four weeks ago yesterday, he had, as Mr. Quinlan understood him, about \$40. About this time he began to talk, somewhat to the surprise of the mate and captain, of fluding work in New York. He quitted the Ida on her arrival in Brooklyn, and went to board at a house in Cortandt street, on the corner of another street, the name of which Mr. Quinlan does not remember. He came back next day for his cothers with two men, whose appearance seemed to Mr. Quinlan so much against them that he avised Elder notto let them take the clothes. Eder assented, and the three man went away without them. He said that he had paid his board a week in advance in the Cortandt street house. On the next day for the take the clothes. He was not very communicative, but was polite

men, whose appearance seemed to Mr. Quininn so much against them that he advised Edder not to lot them take the clothes. Edder assented, and the three men went away without them. He said that he had paid his board a week in advance in the Cortland street house. On the next Tuesday he came back to the Ida, and said he had been robbed of all his money, consisting of about 335. He suspecied his roommane had done it on the Sunday night previous while he was usleep. He had made the acquaintance of this man since he had been in New York. He was very despondent over the loss. Mr. Quinian, gave him sixty cents, and others of those on board contributed something. He remained on board them until the following Friday. Oct. 39, when the Captain told him he must go. He gave him money to pay his board for two weeks and said that when he brought a recent for it from some boarding house he would give him his bangage. He came back Nov. 4, election day, with a receipt for two weeks rent of a room over a restaurant, 14 Delancey street, kept by A. Engelke, John C. Coleman, truckman, carried the baggage to 14 Dolancey street, and the Captain paid him for the job. The Captain told Elder that if he ever wanted anything to eat while the vessel was in port to come on beard and it wouldn't be denied to him. Just before he quitted the vessel he shook hands with the mate and said:

"You will hear of me next either in the penitentiary or in the East River."

He had previously applied to the British Consul for an order for a passage back to Barbadoes, promising to pay for it when he reached his destination. The application was refused. Mrs. Butler, the housekeeper at 11 Delancey street, says that Elder came to her house on election day. His baggage, which consisted of a small chest, two bags, and a small box was brought by a truestian. She gave him a receipt for \$5 for two weeks' rent of a small room. He was retieven about his affairs, and she did not put any questions to him. He spent no money at the bar, but he came hack that night. The n

eyes, and for fear that nature would prompt him too strongly to strongle for the shore, also tied his hands behind him.

OVERGROWN BY THE CITY.

Laborers excavating a trench in the side walk at 170 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday discovered a coffin containing a skeleton. On the coffin cover was a silver plate with the inscription:
 Juliu S Mesorce, diel Feb. 14, 1818. Aged 31 years, 6 months, 11 days.

Buried in a Family Plot 31 Years Ago, and

The workmen were astonished, because they had not suspected the presence of a burial plot in that neighborhood, and none of the neighbors could tell anything about it. Yet evidently

bors could tell anything about it. Yet evidently the body had been buried there only about thirty-one years ago, when the ouiskirts of Brooklen were all old and wealthy family, and Bernard Meserole's homest-ad, sixty years ago, stood near the present site of the armory at Bushwick avenue and Stagg street. Mr. Rodney Thursby recoileds the funeral of John S. Meserole, which occurred when he Thursby was alad. The Meserolesthen owned a large farm where Bushwick avenue now is, and on it was a family burial plot in which two or three generations were interred.

Mr. Archithaid K. Meserole, asys that he transks a sister of John S. Meserole, says that he transks a sister of John S. Meserole, says that he transks a sister of John S. Meserole, asys that he transks a sister of John S. Meserole, Mrs. Curtis Peck is living in New Rodnelle. The cid Bernard Meserole farm was cut up into building lots about twenty-five years ago. Whether any of the bodies in the family burial plot were removed, Archithaid K. Meserole says the does not know. The rapid growth that has carried the city over the ground covered by the old farm seems to have obliterated all recollection of the burying ground.

Mrs. C. B. Meserole, a relative of John S. Meserole, has since claimed the remains, and will have them buried in the family p of in Tarry-

# erole, has since claimed the remains, and will have them buried in the family plot in Tarrytown, N. Y. She says that in removing the dead from the family plot on the old farm, John S. Meserole's coffin must have been overlooked. A Negro Heligious Poem.

From the Oil City Derrick.

Two steamers am a ringin' de bell, Listen to de warnin'. One goes to hele, an one to hell, Early in de mornin'. Oh! darkies git en board dis craft, We's gwine in start de gospei raft, Early in de mornin'.

Dis is de only line to take, Listen to de warmn': To git to heb'n wident mistake, Early in de mornin'.

De debte) runs de odder line, Lasten to de warmn'; He s runners out to hab you jine, Early in de mormn'. Don't hear a word de debted say, No's agwine to start at break ob day. Early in de mornin'.

To cotch all sinners such as you, Lasten to de warnin; De debise's stemmer's painted new, Early in de mornin'. But it you git on bo'd wid him, Listen to de warmin'; 'Tis hell you will be landed in, Early in de mornin'.

DR. S. R. OSMUN'S TESTIMONY

Four Men Arrested for Robbing the Metro-politan Firented Raticand, DENYING OR EXPLAINING THE CHARGES

MADE AGAINST HIM Marristown's Methodist Church Trial At-tracting Larger Audiences-Dr. Osmun's Account of his Tulks with Dr. Bowmon. Yesterday was the sixth day of the trial f Dr. Osmun. The lecture room of the Morristown (N. J.) Methodist church was thronged, the women in the right hand seats outnumbering the men, who were separated from them by the middle niste. Lawyers Allen and Ranson sat at their little tables in front of the altar railing between two piles of books. The Rev. Dr. Dickerson, the proncher judge, sat behind the little pulpit. Along the wall sat the Committee of church jurors. Dr. Osmun, the defendant and the occupant of the witness chair, was opposite Dr. Bowman, the pastor, who sat by the side of the church counsel, Lawyer Ransom, Dr. Dickinson gave out the hymn: I love thy kingdom, Lord, The house of thise abode, The rending of the last testimony of the previous night led to a discussion. Dr. Osmun said he did not think he said what the stenographer read. Dr. Bowman caught his eye, smiled at Dr. Osmun, and assured him he did say it. Dr. Osmun smiled at Dr. Bowman and nedded, and Dr. Bowman nedded back and

smiled again. Such behavior on the part of these contestants had never been seen before. Dr. Osmun said that when Dr. Van Benschoten was pastor the class he afterward led was given him. He told his pastor he didn't like to manage a class under the Weslevan rules, and Dr. Van Benschoten said he could admit as many persons as he pleased, and if he made converts it would add to the glory of God, many persons as he pleased, and it he made converts it would add to the glory of God, When Dr. Osmun began there were only nineteen persons in the class, but soom the room grew too small, and the attendants thronged the hallway and stood on the stairs. The trustees allowed Dr. Osmun to use the lecture room. Dr. Van Benschoten declined to announce this. The only opposition to Dr. Osmun's having the lecture room was from Brother Wilbur Day.

Dr. Osmun next gave his version of his quarrel with the Roy, Dr. Bartine, Dr. Bartine criticism. Dr. Bartine denied having made it. One secused the other of losing his temper, and Dr. Osmun wouldn't shake hands with Dr. Bartine because, he said, if neither one was angry no reconciliation was necessary. Dr. Bartines said, "You're mighty small potatoes, sir," Then they parted. Dr. Osmun save he gesticulated as he always does, but he did not use his fist threateningly.

Dr. Osmun flatly denied calling Dr. Van Benschoten a flasifier to Brother Day or nay one at any time. As to the charge that he had also called Brother Day a will ul lar, the witness recollected having said that "if Brother Day made a certain statement it was not founded on truth, or words to that effect."

A ripple of laughter ran through the audience.

A ripple of laughter ran through the au-

made a certain statement it was not founded on truth, or words to that effect."

A ripple of laughter ran through the audience.

"Perhaps I spoke too much in praise of Dr. Bowman." said Dr. Osman further on in his testimony. "It was in my mind to do 80. I was always at his service. I went before the Quarterly Conference to work up his salary. He said he was willing to serve the church for \$500 if he could not get more. He wanted the saiary of his predecessor—\$2,500. I went before the Conference and failed. The sainry was reduced to \$1,500. After this I noticed the first sizus of the difference that arose between us. It was six weeks before I saw him, and then he said he hadn't come because he 'thought I was away with the railroad men engaged in religious work."

Dr. Osman next spoke of a sermon that he said he hadn't come because they wouldn't do an honest day's work, or because they wouldn't do the work they could get to do. The witness couldn't tell how much was preaching and how much was talking when the pastor read the sermon to him, but he afterwards heard so much about the sermon from the poor people of the church that as he expressed it, "complaint was in the air." At the time that Dr. Bowman read this manuscript to Dr. Osmun, Dr. Osmun and he had a secret to impart and asked his pastor to piedge the keeping of the secret was that eleven of the Sunday school board and drawn up another petition to the same of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers of the Sunday school and some of the officers had it was a first rate plan. He extremely

Dr. Osmun said that he sent his class book—not an old one, but the only one he ever had—to Dr. Bowman, as soon as it was requested. Next day, Dr. Bowman came to the office, and was so excited that he dian't hear an invitation to take a sent, and didn't recognize Mrs. Osmun when she came in the room. Dr. Bowman warned Dr. Osmun that if he did not send a corrected list of the members of his class to his pastor he culd not remain a class leader.

"I'm not particular," Dr. Osmun says he said; and he added, "I'm glad you've come down in your temper."

"You'll come down, too," said Dr. Bowman.
"In your pulpit you have authority," Dr. Osmun remembers saying; "but you are not now in your pulpit."

"You are an insolent fellow, sir." was, Dr. Os-

mun remembers saying; "but you are not now in your pulpit."

"You are an insolent fellow, sir." was, Dr. Osmun says, Dr. Bowman's parting answer. Dr. Osmun says, Dr. Bowman's parting answer. The next time they met, Dr. Osmun said he was going to the seashere, and Dr. Bowman said: That's a good thing for you to do," When Dr. Osmun rame back to Morristown he found his removal as class leader awaiting him.

Dr. Osmun's recountal of the occurreness at the class meeting on Aug. 22, when he told Dr. Bowman that his eyes were affected, and perhaus his cars were, did not differ from the narrations of his own witnesses up to the point when Dr. Osmun is reported to have said that Dr. Bowman may have been eavesdropping.
"Boyeat that 'eavesdropping,' and I'i arraign you, "said Dr. Bowman.
"No, sir." Dr. Osmun recollects that he said "if your ears are as good as you claim, that

"If your ears are as good as you claim, that would be superfluous."

This is very irregular and highly inflammatory." Dr. Bowman is said to have replied. He added: "Turn out the lights."

"I said that Dr. Bowman didn't own the church," continued Dr. Osmun in his testimony, "and if we couldn't have our rights there we would have them in the courts. I want to give both sides fairly."

"Dr. Parsons asked me if I was going to be a Free Methodist," said Dr. Osmun, "and I replied 'I'm a Methodist and I'm a free man. Make what you please of that. Dr. Parsons said if I didn't be sweet and keep sweet they'd catch me."

The afternoon session was opened by singing the hymn.

A brother prayed. "Bless the lawyers," said be. "the parties and the committees, and give hem wisdom. May every witness try to tell the truth." Lawyer Allen continued to examine br. Osmun who said that in conducting his Dr. Osmun, who said that in conducting his Bailtoad Christian Assectation meetings he had always had the approval of other pastors. Converts were always advised to join the Methodist Church. Morristown converts were recommended to Dr. Howman's church.

"Did you say of Brother Day. That man can tell the biggest he of any man in Morristown? he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, "I said to Brother King, Thatmon can tell the biggest his of any Methodist in Morristown. I said this because Brother Day had said I signed a paper called a retraction of a sinder."

Dr. Osmun was asked whether he over tried to induce any teachers of the Sunday school to leave. Dr. Osmun said that he never did.

"Take the witness," said Lawyer Allen,
"I have nothing to use him," said Lawyer Ramsom.

Dr. Parsons was recalled and said that he

Ransom.

Dr. Parsons was recalled and said that he never declared that he would stand by Dr. Bownean even if Dr. Howman was in the wrong. Mrs. Cynthia S. Williams and Mr. Thomas A. Hartweil were both positive that they heard Dr. Osmun say that the poor were dioved aside by the rich in that church in the class meeting of Ann. 1. Aug. 1. The trial was adjourned to Tuesday morning.

Navigation Closing in Canada.

ST. ANNE'S LOURS, Quobec, Nov. 22.—The river less is recent up to the first bland share the rapids and done to the first of rock bridge. Four steambasts, with the rivers and both Rockers of Four steambasts, with Quality Nov. 22—the Marker of framers and be their less thanks to be a first beat of the lower states of the lower states where have gone into winter ports.

TICKET THIEFES CAUGHT.

Superintendent Van Brocklin of the Metropolitan Elevated Ratiroad has suspected for several weeks that an organized system of pilfering tickets was being practised by some of the employees of the road. Detectives were employed to find the criminals. The detectives were women, old men, and the kind of persons least likely to be suspected. The employees at the Forty-s-cond street station were carefully watched, and a room was hired in a building opposite the station, where the gateman, Abson B. Roilins, aged 28 years, of 816 Sixth avenue, was kept constantly in view. Wm. H. Bogart, a detective, saw Rollins take tickets from the gate box where they had been thrown by outgoing passengers. It was noticed that every time he did this the newsboy in charge of the paper stand, James Murphy, aged 15 years, of 160 West Fifty-second street, stood in front of the box with an open newspaper, so that the theft could not be seen from the opposite station. A female detective saw Rollins give tickets to Pietro Agramonte of 271 West Forty-third

female detective saw Rollins give tickets to Pietro Agramonte of 271 West Forty-third street, the ticket arent. Agramonte is one of the exited Cuban patricts, and claims to be a consin of the famous Gen. Emilio Agramonte. He was formerly music twacher and professor of languages. Other tickets were traced to George P. White of 144 West Fifty-second street, a conductor, who sold 175 tickets to H. B. Smith of 120 Chambers street for 37 per hundred.

On the affidavit of Begert warrants were issued on Friday by Justice Smith in the York-ville Pottes Court. The men were arrested by Policemen Foley, Kellert, and M-Longhiln very quietly, one by one, without the arrosts becoming known along the road. Murphy and Agramonte at once confessed their suiti to Superintendent Van Brockin. Fitty-one it-kets belonging to various stations were lound on Agramonte, and eighty-one on Rollins. Murphy said that Rollins buf first become intimate with him by buving magazines. On Friday, 14th, Rollins came to Murphy and said he was two dollars and a half behind in his accounts with the company. He said he was mable to replace the money, and naked Murphy to stand in front of the grate box while hatook some tickets. Murphy disliked the business, but consented. It was about 4 o'lock in the afternoon. People were coming untown and few were starting from the station. Rollins breathed on the glass slide of the gate box and moistened it, so that the tickets clung to the glass. When the poissengers were gone he picked the teckets out. Having thus obtained a hold on Murphy, Rollins forced him to assist in the theft during the past week. For this he was given only two lebens.

In the Yorkville Police Court vesterday Agramonte and Lellins were accussed of petit larceny in stealing to the kekets and selling them again. They had nothing to say, and were hold in \$400 hail for trial attic Special Sessions. Murphy was discharged on promising to appear as a miness.

Witness.

As Mr. Smith was not present White was remanded until Mr. Smith could be subpromaci.

Agramonte was greatly east down over the disgrace to his family, and Boilins admitted that he had acted very foolishly.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Two Suits that, if Successful, would Kill one Elevated Railrond Enterprise.

Attorney-General Schoonmaker has begun two suits against the Brooklyn Elevated Rail-way, which will interfere with the construction of that road, and, if successful, will kill the enterprise. In a quo-warranto suit brought to forfest the charter of the company, the complaint alleges that the company did not begin after date of the set of the Legislature granting the charter, as that act provides; that it did not finish the road within three years after the end of the two years given them to begin its construction, and that it did not pay in ten per cent, of \$500,000 of its capital stock, as is required by

of \$500,000 of its capital stock, as is required by the charter.

Another suit brought in the name of the people of the State of New York is to have the work on the road abated as a nuisance. The complaint alleges that the company is putting its foundation stones near the middle of the street instead of close to the sidewalk as the charter provides. The Court is asked in this suit to permanently enjoin the company from doing any other work, except to remove its foundation stones and to restore the streets to their original condition.

tion stones and to restore the streets to their original condition.

The actions are both brought in the Supreme Court in Kings County, and the expense of them is borne by large property owners along the line of the road. The charter of the company was obtained in 1874.

Mr. W. Fontaine Bruff, the President of the

Mr. W. Fontaine Bruff, the President of the road, was served with the papers in the suits on Thursday last. He says that there is nothing in the complaints that has not already been passed upon by the courts, and that he has no doubt that the result will be in favor of his enterprise. The route of the road is along Water street. Hubson avenue, Park avenue, Levington and Grand avenues, to Broadway and East New York. A large number of granite blocks have already been laid, but none of the superstructure has been creeted.

SHERIFF REILLY'S CASE.

Gov. Robinson Declines to Make an Investigation of the Charges Against Him.

Gov. Robinson has denied the request of The | the Bar Association's Committee to argue th case against Sheriff Reilly. He says:

My own term of office, and also that of the Sheriff expire on the 31st day of D comber, but hittle more thirty working days from this date. It is not like by I should find it possible to fix a time and hear the metric of counsel and examine and consider all the p

## FASHION NOTES.

The polonaise is revived. Gray fox resembles chinchilla. Normandy point grows in popularity Wedding robes have very long trains. Limerick lace is coming in vegue again. Medrum trains only are seen on ball dresses. Colored flannel petticoats are again in vogue. Black velvet is much used for trimming purposes. New plant stockings have the plants set diagonally.

Quilted satin balmorals will be much worn this winter tray fox is more durable but not so beautiful as chi Boreption and dinner dresses have three yard long Surring is the most fashionable dress and hounes trim-Gray tox is the popular muff for young girls who cannot aff rd chunchills. have petal borderings are the latest caprice in tancy ar-ificial flower trimmings.

Present lined proposes to destined to great popularity for oderwear in mid-winter. Opal timed white beads are seen on imported bridal resses, in rich embroidery patterns, this wason. Colored flannel sets of the areas, drawers and short times self-rapidly in the farmising departments of dryodd stores.

louds stores.

Many handsome imported evening dresses have the foresteent surplice with a wide belt in front and the mack formed into a habit basque. disciplination and the rose petals form the hor-rimonic of the neck of mins bands one sain even receives, a similar trimonic frequently including in and other parts of the dress. The toolet is some of with only hower roses of the same kind in the bair.

Press to the Principal Proc.

Dines and dollars' dollars and dines!
Anotherly pecket's the vorst of crines!
If a man is down, we give firm a directframple the begar into the dust.
Freeding the larger into the dust.
Freeding from secret's quite a preliming.
Knock him over! knock him for unlined!
If a man is up, ab, at them suffering.
Your soul's to sale, and he's a buyer!
Dines and delivery dollars and duses!
Anompty pocket's the worst of crinical

An empty pocket's the worst or crimes!

I know a poor, but worthy youth,
Whose hippes are built on a manhou's trath,
but the handon will treak her volve will rake,
for a worst cometh, whose chains are though
A hallow hear train, an empty boad.
A hase well trained in a manny's serious,
And well trained in a mainy's serious.
And well trained in a mainy's serious.
And task, averatively he knoweds the rule.
Dimes and and are a holders and three.
An empty perhod a tile worst of crimes!

I know a bold and an honors man
Who strives to his one by the testion plan.
But how to is and you see if the testion plan.
In the ore is and he to do not contact by
A strings and he to do not contact by
A frome, he moves the a carry on site.
Alrowed, he leads the plane of the
They string by assist bestim along,
Who will not have to the point a sort of
Dunes and to leave to do not along at
An empty pecket's the worst of crames t

Salest we westly in matter how!

No investing asked of the real 1 frow!

No investing a series of the real 1 from the real to a series of the real 1 for a series of the real 2 for a series of the re

YALE'S FOOTBALL VICTORY COLUMBIA'S PLAYERS BEATEN AFTER

A FERY HARD BATTIE I'we Men Badly Hart-Columbia's Unlooked. for Strength-Stout Fighting at the tivals -Countinuing the Game by Moonlight.

The fcotball season is nearing its close, and as the time for the lest contest approaches the excitement among the players increases, Last week the meeting of the feetball players of Harvard and Princeton attracted nearly two theusand persons to the playing ground in Hoboken. Yesterday the cricket field in Hoboken was visited by nearly a thousand persons, the majority of whom were students of Yale, Columbia, Princeton, and other colleges. Few ladies were present, and only about a dozen carriages were on the ground, the cold weather being a drawback to a large attendance. The closing match of the season takes place on the same field on Thanksgiving Day, when the great struggle for the college championship will take place between the strong teams of Yale and Princeton, neither of which has yet sustained a defeat this season. The contestants yesterday were the fifteens of Yale and Columbia, whose football teams had not met in Hoboken for some acasons past. By some of the more enthusiastic of Yale's adherents the meeting of yesterday was looked upon in the light of a more practice mates, preliminary to the more serious work of the Thanksgiving Day contest; and some of the least sanguine of the Columbia's friends anticipated an easy victory for Yale. But, to the surprise of all, Yale's players found that they had tough work to escape defeat. The weather was auspicious for the game, the sun shining brightly, although

the temperature was wintry. This was thought nothing of by the players, but the speciators did not reliss it.

Both the teams were the college color, blue, but the Yale boys differed from the Columbians in having black breaches. Yale's team was composed of shiwart athietes, and Columbians team was lighter, although they, too, mustered several muscular men, the team being the heaviest that Columbia has as yet placed in the field. It was after the appointed time before the classes fook up their regular positions. The Columbians, winning the cleakes of grains, selected the one from which the wind blew. At 3:20 P. M. the ball was placed in position for the keek off, and the contest was begin. At first Yale forced the fighting over inte Columbians were not to be disposed or so easily. Columbians were not to be disposed or so easily. Columbians were not to be disposed or so easily. Columbian, to continued by active work in running, tackling, sud rushing, forced the Invalers to take refuse on their own ground, where the fight was continued. Yale was even forced to touch down for safety, whereupon the cheering cry of the Columbian students, with its alphabetical accompaniment was heard. Twice Yale had to submit to this defensive op ration, and during the exetting melies, Peters, one of the Yale players, had to retire from the contest, in consequence of a blow in the abdomen. Durand took his place. This occasioned a temporary ull in the contest, and afterward, when hostilities were resumed, Yale began to raily with effect, and, by some clever work in rushing. Eaton of Yale secured a touch down in the rear of Columbia's sood, and followed up this devantage with a pince kiek for a goal, which would have been successful tut for the wind.

down in the rear of Columbia's goal, and followed up this andvantage with a nines kiek for a goal, which would have been successful but for the wind.

With this one point in their favor the Yale players began to fight with more confidence; but still the Columbias, although losing ground, pluckily kept their opponents up to their best work. Just at this time Eaten was exceedy handled in a serimmage, and a laddy spramed leg obliged him to retire. This weakened lades forces considerably. Bacon took the injured player's place, the latter having to call in a physician, so severely was he hurt. Not long after, time was called for the first half, at the end of which, instead of two or three goals to their credit, as had been anticipated. Yale had to be content with a single touch down, hard carned at that.

Thus far Columbia had developed unexpected strength, and her friends legan to be songuine as to the ultimate result of the contest. On the kick off for the last half of the game the Yales had the wind in their favor, and they becam offensive operations at the start, and now it was that the Columbias began to deal in safety touch downs. Moreover, they found it difficult to keep the Yales players out of their grounds, and for the pextiwenty minutes the Columbias were obliged to not on the defensive, during which the Yales succeeded in securing two touch downs, one of which yielded a goal. Darkness was now approaching, and the second differences of yale when time was called it was dark, and the bail was suif at the Columbias to drive it out, hoping by some stroke of luck to offset Yale's record with a noint on the other side. But when time was called it was dark, and the bail was suif at the Columbia and, the final issue of the contest being the sciences of Yale by two goals and tour touch downs, the being charged with two touch downs, the being charged with two touch downs for saley and Columbia with seven.

The contestants in yesterday's match were as follows:

Harding, Reinington, Vernoy, Morrill, and Kun. Harf Racks, Comp. Cartaint, Badger, and Peters. Backs, Wal-son, Stron, and Lyma. Sci. Nat. Strong Strong, Peters. Hornington, Monry, Hamiling, G. H. Cherke, Steams, Peters Octavions, Rush, and D. Forset, Hall Backs, Birkon, Conoversion Troubradge. Backs Stongards, Ledong, and Morgan, Captain. Univers. Morris, Cellerry and Chark, Bestrow, Mr. F. W. Brown.

anadians Trying to Provoke an Indian War. WINNIPEG, Nov. 22.-Prof. Macoun lectured to s crowded audience last might on his recent explication between Battleford and the Bocky Mountains. He deinced the party who circulated alarming stories about the Indians, and gave a thrilling account of the suffering of the Blackfeet, of their starvaiting account of the scale of the starvaitin retextite in the said determination not to plunder. He characterize the claim of certain stack men on Bow Eaver, the scale of the starvaiting th those men who had signed it took him that her had sat-breed no less, and half of them had never setted as it. It will. He said their while object was to previous at higher war for the sake of benefiting from Government expen-datures. The Canadians were beginning to one of the in-tricks of the American frontier men. The Indians say they will work and tive like white men.

Chleage and the National Conventions.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.-A despatch from Chieago to the Consecual says that determined efforts being made there to secure the booking of the actconventions in that city pext year. To managers promise to fit up that hot blue year 22,000, and offer it free. The restroats gettait tare rates, and among other in the control of the period of the number is any other city, are said to be within a min & the Court House.

An Old Californian Pioneer.

Ex-Gov. Rodman M. Price of New Jersey started for San Francisco yesterday. He is an eff-pioneer, and it is twenty each treats since he bridge are mit. In 1842 he was one of the beauties of most embricated citizens of san Finness. It only present at the comparison of a since a surface of the production on that a consultation of the comparison of the since and at the continuous tenth of the field of the comparison of the since on a continuous of the continuous o

Dr. Strew Still Sticks.

After the Charity Commissioners had re-

MERE MENTION.

The Post Office recepts last week, amounted to The Oddity Clabowill give its fitth amount reception is being itself on Thomsday evening next. A Borington N. J. (receivable) goes 22 for carn more ing the attends, while has cally on large 1 25. to be outstade, while his californit ray is 20.

The first according games of the Engine City Almost Color Market State of the Color of part in the security Andr's

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